

# Custom-Build Squid-3 unter CentOS 5

 **Fix Me!** ACHTUNG: DIESE ANLEITUNG STIMMT SO NOCH NICHT!

## Selbstgebauter Accel-Squid mit 131072 file-descriptoren für maximale Performance

1. Download der aktuellen 3er Stable von <http://www.squid-cache.org/Versions/> nach /usr/src
2. Entpacken, danach „cd squid-3.0.STABLE5“
3. Voraussetzungen installieren:

```
yum -y install kernel-headers glibc-headers glibc-devel imake autoconf  
elfutils-libs elfutils cpp libgomp gcc libstdc++-devel automake gcc-c++ rpm-  
build cyrus-sasl-devel
```

4. Maximale Anzahl gleichzeitig geöffneter Files hochsetzen, dies muss vor dem build passieren, das dieser Wert dabei verwendet wird. In /etc/security/limits.conf folgendes eintragen:

```
root          soft    nofile      131072  
root          hard    nofile      131072
```

Danach neu einloggen und mit „ulimit -n“ prüfen, ob das neue Limit gesetzt ist, falls nicht: „ulimit -HSn 131072“ ausführen.

5. Configure mit diesen Optionen starten: Build-Optionen:

```
./configure --enable-poll \  
--enable-storeio=aufs,coss,diskd,null,ufs \  
--with-threads \  
--enable-removal-policies=heap,lru \  
--enable-epoll \  
--enable-linux-netfilter \  
--enable-useragent-log \  
--enable-referer-log \  
--enable-underscores \  
--disable-dependency-tracking \  
--disable-ident-lookups \  
--with-large-files \  
--enable-follow-x-forwarded-for \  
--enable-cache-digests \  
--enable-delay-pools \  
--enable-truncate
```

6. danach „make“, „make install“ ausführen
7. folgendes Init-Script /etc/init.d/squid verwenden:

```
#!/bin/bash  
# squid      This shell script takes care of starting and stopping
```

```
# Squid Internet Object Cache
#
# chkconfig: - 90 25
# description: Squid - Internet Object Cache. Internet object caching is \
# a way to store requested Internet objects (i.e., data available \
# via the HTTP, FTP, and gopher protocols) on a system closer to the \
# requesting site than to the source. Web browsers can then use the \
# local Squid cache as a proxy HTTP server, reducing access time as \
# well as bandwidth consumption.
# pidfile: /var/run/squid.pid
# config: /etc/squid/squid.conf

PATH=/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin
export PATH

# Source function library.
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions

# Source networking configuration.
. /etc/sysconfig/network

# Check that networking is up.
[ ${NETWORKING} = "no" ] && exit 0

prog=squid

SQUID_CONFIG=/usr/local/$prog/etc/squid.conf
# check if the squid conf file is present
[ -f $SQUID_CONFIG ] || exit 0

if [ -f /etc/sysconfig/squid ]; then
. /etc/sysconfig/squid
fi

# don't raise an error if the config file is incomplete
# set defaults instead:
SQUID_OPTS=${SQUID_OPTS:-"-D"}
SQUID_PIDFILE_TIMEOUT=${SQUID_PIDFILE_TIMEOUT:-20}
SQUID_SHUTDOWN_TIMEOUT=${SQUID_SHUTDOWN_TIMEOUT:-100}
SQUID_FDMAX=${SQUID_FDMAX:-1024}

ulimit -HSn $SQUID_FDMAX

# determine the name of the squid binary
#[ -f /usr/sbin/squid ] && SQUID=squid
[ -f /usr/local/$prog/sbin/$prog ] && SQUID=/usr/local/$prog/sbin/$prog
[ -z "$SQUID" ] && exit 0

# determine which one is the cache_swap directory
```

```
CACHE_SWAP=`sed -e 's/#.*//g' /usr/local/$prog/etc/squid.conf | \
grep cache_dir | awk '{ print $3 }'`
[ -z "$CACHE_SWAP" ] && CACHE_SWAP=/var/spool/$prog

RETVAL=0

start() {
    for adir in $CACHE_SWAP; do
        if [ ! -d $adir/00 ]; then
            echo -n "init_cache_dir $adir... "
            $SQUID -z -F -D -f $SQUID_CONFIG >>
/usr/local/squid/var/logs/squid.out 2>&1
        fi
    done
    echo -n "Starting $prog: "
    $SQUID $SQUID_OPTS -f $SQUID_CONFIG >>
/usr/local/squid/var/logs/squid.out 2>&1
    RETVAL=$?
    if [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ]; then
        timeout=0;
        while : ; do
            [ ! -f /var/run/$prog.pid ] || break
            if [ $timeout -ge $SQUID_PIDFILE_TIMEOUT ]; then
                RETVAL=1
                break
            fi
            sleep 1 && echo -n "."
            timeout=$((timeout+1))
        done
    fi
    [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ] && touch /var/lock/subsys/$prog
    [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ] && echo_success
    [ $RETVAL -ne 0 ] && echo_failure
    echo
    return $RETVAL
}

stop() {
    echo -n "Stopping $prog: "
    $SQUID -f $SQUID_CONFIG -k check >> /usr/local/squid/var/logs/squid.out
2>&1
    RETVAL=$?
    if [ $RETVAL -eq 0 ]; then
        $SQUID -f $SQUID_CONFIG -k shutdown &
        rm -f /var/lock/subsys/$prog
        timeout=0
        while : ; do
            [ -f /var/run/$prog.pid ] || break
            if [ $timeout -ge $SQUID_SHUTDOWN_TIMEOUT ]; then
                echo
                return 1
            fi
        done
    fi
}
```

```
        fi
        sleep 2 && echo -n "."
        timeout=$((timeout+2))
    done
    echo_success
    echo
else
    echo_failure
    echo
fi
return $RETVAL
}

reload() {
    $SQUID -f $SQUID_CONFIG $SQUID_OPTS -k reconfigure
}

restart() {
    stop
    start
}

condrestart() {
    [ -e /var/lock/subsys/$prog ] && restart || :
}

rhstatus() {
    status $SQUID
    $SQUID -f $SQUID_CONFIG -k check
}

probe() {
    return 0
}

clean() {
    rm -r $CACHE_SWAP/??
    rm $CACHE_SWAP/swap.state*
    rm -f /usr/local/squid/var/logs/squid.out
    rm -f /var/run/$prog.pid
    rm -f /var/lock/subsys/$prog
}

case "$1" in
start)
    start
    ;;
stop)
```

```
    stop
    ;;

reload)
    reload
    ;;

restart)
    restart
    ;;

condrestart)
    condrestart
    ;;

status)
    rhstatus
    ;;

probe)
    exit 0
    ;;

rotate)
    $SQUID -f $SQUID_CONFIG $SQUID_OPTS -k rotate
    ;;

clean)
    clean
    ;;

*)
    echo $"Usage: $0
{start|stop|status|reload|restart|condrestart|rotate|clean}"
    exit 1
esac

exit $?
```

8. Die Datei „/etc/sysconfig/squid“ mit folgendem Inhalt erstellen:

```
# default squid options
# -D disables initial dns checks. If you most likely will not to have an
# internet connection when you start squid, uncomment this
SQUID_OPTS="-D"

# Time to wait for Squid to shut down when asked. Should not be necessary
# most of the time.
SQUID_SHUTDOWN_TIMEOUT=100

# maximum file descriptors available for squid:
```

```
SQUID_FDMAX=32768
```

9. Folgendes in der Datei /etc/sysctl.conf ergänzen und die vorhandene Zeile mit syncookies löschen:

```
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0  
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 4096  
net.ipv4.tcp_synack_retries = 3
```

10. Den User „squid“ und das Cache-Directory anlegen und Eigentümer von /usr/local/squid ändern

```
useradd squid  
mkdir /usr/local/squid/var/cache  
chown -R squid.squid /usr/local/squid
```

11. In /usr/local/squid/etc/squid.conf die Optionen cache\_effective\_user und cache\_effective\_group setzen und cache\_dir-Parameter einkommentieren:

```
cache_effective_user squid  
cache_effective_group squid  
cache_dir ufs /usr/local/squid/var/cache 100 16 256
```

12. Jetzt noch die Squid-Cache Verzeichnisse erstellen und den Squid testweise mal starten:

```
cd /usr/local/squid/sbin  
./squid -d9 -N -z  
./squid -d9 -N
```

13. Der Squid sollte jetzt ohne Fehlermeldung zu starten sein.

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